

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY KICKING

And the Factions are Likewise Spitting at Each Other in Great Anger.

THE THIRD DAY'S TURMOIL

And not a man Shot Yet, Which is Wonderful for a Political Affair.

IN THE GREAT FEUDAL STATE.

The Convention Adjourns Over Until This Morning to Cool its Fevered Brow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—For the third time in as many days the Democratic state convention to-night broke up in disorder. It will enter upon the fourth day of its sessions to-morrow without having accomplished anything more than temporary organization. The report of the committee on credentials was reached in the order of business to-night, but its consideration was prevented by the disturbing influence of persons who were admitted to the floor of the convention though not entitled to seats. The Hardin people place the responsibility for this on local sympathizers with the Stone-Goebel combination, but the latter candidates disclaim all knowledge of an attempt to pack the convention and declare the disturbance was due to loose methods of the arrangements committee. What influence the occurrence will have on the chances of the candidates can hardly be foretold, but Hardin is most likely to profit by it. It is thought the convention will get down to work in earnest to-morrow.

DAY OF TURMOIL.

The Kentucky Democracy Scarcely Knows Where "It is At"—A High Old Time.

Kentucky Democracy went adrift to-day. After tugging for two days at her cables, which had been securely placed in the hands of temporary chairman Redwine by the Stone-Goebel combination, she finally loosened her moorings and for half an hour, floundered about rudderless in the open stream. There were thirty minutes of wild excitement, of cheers and yells, jeers and catcalls. The Kentucky Democrat is emotional by nature and demonstrative by training. Two days in the leash had tried his self-restraint beyond the danger point. So, when the chairman for the fourth consecutive time since Wednesday night declared the convention adjourned after a viva voce vote, which his opponents declare was too close to be determined in that manner and had refused the call of the counties as demanded by them, they were primed for an explosion.

Judge Redwine left his seat, but not so the delegates. They had come to attend a convention, not to run up hotel bills and sweeter in the streets. There was no lack of leaders from among the Hardinites and soon they were wrought up to a high tension. The Goebel-Stone followers remained in the hall to see what was coming off and tried with their cheers to drown the angry yells of the opposition.

Rumors of a possible bolt had flooded the hall and the hotel corridors all day. Indeed, a meeting had been held earlier in the afternoon in a neighboring hall, at which a number of disgruntled delegates, principally the Hardin Louisville delegates who expected to be unseated, had adopted resolutions of protest against the alleged arbitrary rulings of Chairman Redwine. This added to the already bitter feeling among the followers of the three gubernatorial candidates.

When the noise and confusion had lasted about fifteen minutes, Charles Bronston, a fiery Hardinite, elbowed his way through the excited delegates and mounted the stage. He had great ability in making himself heard and when he had his words only added fuel to the flames.

Bronston's Break.

"The body I love better than life itself," he exclaimed at the top of his voice, "is in the hands of cut-throats and assassins." The frenzied crowd was on its feet, waving hats, canes, fans and handkerchiefs and yelling like mad, the minority in approval and the Stone-Goebel people to cry them down. Every man was on his feet, and the stage was jammed with an excited, restless, noisy crowd. Bronston cried in vain to proceed. The battle of voices raged for several minutes. Finally Bronston resumed, but his voice was lost in the storm of yells. He continued to talk to those nearest to him, but only a few of them could catch a word here and there.

Now, whether Bronston had miscalculated the effect of his words, or whether he had not counted on being interrupted before he could qualify his remark, is not clear. At any rate when he made himself heard again, after five or ten minutes, he continued in a more conciliatory vein. "But we must be patient," said he. "Come back at 8 o'clock and let us settle our differences in this hall. If this convention is again declared adjourned without regard to the rights of the delegates we will elect another chairman and proceed with the business that brought us here." This brought cheers from both sides,

PINGREE AND ALGER COMBINE

In the Interest of the Sensational Candidacy of the Latter.

WILL OPPOSE THE TRUSTS,

And Favor Senatorial Elections by the People—Gen. Alger Confirms the Story.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—Governor

Pingree gave out a public statement to-day to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interests of Alger's senatorial candidacy. Gen. Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign.

The platform of their campaign will include the features of opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of senatorial elections by direct vote of the people.

The alliance was made at a conference held last night, at which several of the Pingree state leaders and the general and governor were present. Said the governor: "I have avoided committing myself heretofore because I wanted an opportunity to talk with the general first. But all along, General Alger has been my personal choice for senator. I wired him at Petoskey, asking him if I could see him in Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply he arranged to meet me last evening. Of course I cannot speak for my friends, but those I have talked with are Alger men beyond all question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of mine if they do. They cannot forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicious combinations' and unequal taxation and pretend at the same time to be friends of equal and just taxation and for trusts."

"At our meeting last night General Alger told us frankly the history of his relations with Senator McMillan. He has dealt with General Alger the same as he has treated everyone who questions his ownership of the Republican party."

"General Alger is in the race and in to stay to the end," said the governor, "and you can say in the strongest English you can write that I am with him heartily and propose to do all I can personally and with my friends, to aid his candidacy. As General Alger put it to me he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the legislature."

"Alger is on the right side of the two greatest questions of the day. I said to him that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of these two public questions. The two questions on which I wanted to know his position are those of trusts and election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

"I wish to say that the general is absolutely sound on both these questions. General Alger believes firmly that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

ALGER CONFIRMS IT.

Will Certainly Stand for Election to the Senate—Does not Believe in "Concentration of Wealth."

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Secretary of War Alger arrived here to-day from Detroit and confirmed the statement, made by Governor Pingree, that he would stand for election to the United States senate.

Secretary Alger declared himself opposed to the trusts and heartily in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

"I do not believe in the concentration of wealth," said the secretary. "Monopoly forces the middleman out of commercial existence and the result is disastrous to the masses of the people. Governor Pingree stated my position correctly when he said that I am also opposed to the selection of United States senators by legislative vote. Their election by direct vote of the people will do away with much political intrigue and is bound to come, although it may take years to accomplish it. Senator Burrows will doubtless assist Senator McMillan in his campaign for re-election, but I shall enter the contest with all possible strength."

Besides talking of his senatorial candidacy General Alger discussed the Philippine situation and stated that on his return to Washington he would recommend to the President an increase of the army under General Otis' command.

Asked whether there was any intention on the part of the administration to send General Mills to Manila, he said:

"Not that I know of. General Otis is doing well. He is conservative, level-headed and aggressive. His conduct of the war in the Philippines has been satisfactory. But there is no doubt he needs more men. We intend to give them to him. I cannot say how many. I am not prepared to say there will be a call for volunteers. I do not apprehend any new recruits will be sent before October 1 or in time to arrive there when the rainy season is over."

Cut Her Husband's Throat.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Harvey J. Ramsey, a ticket seller at the Madison Square Garden, was killed by his wife to-day. Mrs. Ramsey, who is thought to be insane, cut her husband's throat with a razor as he lay sleeping in his room at the Garden Hotel.

AGUINALDO IN COMMAND.

He was not Satisfied With Gen. Luna's Work—American Troops Anxious to get at the Rebel Leader.

MANILA, June 23, 11:25 a. m.—Aguinaldo

also does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando, and he has taken command of General Luna's army and has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth regiment. General MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The general sincerely hopes that the Philippines will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight when they can do so without wading through swamps to catch them.

Railway trains between Manila and San Fernando have been stopped for several days while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but to-day traffic was resumed.

The transport Centennial, which has arrived here had an exciting experience while rounding Point Engano on the northern coast of Luzon, on her way to this port. She struck a rock on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time she was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes, who became menacing. Captain Eagle, who commanded the transport was compelled to throw overboard a hundred tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get her aloft. Before this was effected the Philippines had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils.

The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives feared to approach her.

Washington, June 23.—The war department has received no official advice relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the north end of Luzon and the loss of 100 tons of supplies which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the reports here the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies, and it is believed they were all property of the subsistence department. The commissary officer at Manila has been queried to know if it is desirable to immediately replace the supplies which were lost. If so this will be done at once. The Centennial was a chartered ship, and not one of the regular government transport fleet.

DEWEY'S HARD SENSE.

His Patriotic Views in Regard to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23.—George H. Holden, who has just returned from the Philippines, tells of a meeting with Admiral Dewey in Manila, during which the latter expressed his opinion of the situation in the islands. The admiral requested Holden to give an opinion on the future course of the government in the islands, and when his caller declared that the American people could not afford to withdraw, that they were building up the future, and not for the present, and that they owed it to the world to remain, he heartily approved of the words.

"Impress your views upon your friends and every American citizen," said Dewey.

Holden was asked by the admiral to visit a certain member of the foreign relations committee of the senate and urge him to have a law passed extending citizenship to the sixty China boys who participated in the battle of Manila Bay.

"They were good enough to fight for us, and they are good enough to be American citizens," said Dewey.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The transport Goodwin sailed from San Francisco for Manila with the first battalion, Twenty-fourth Infantry, composed of Companies C, E, G, and I, Major J. Milton Thompson commanding, seven officers and 406 enlisted men. Twenty men of the signal corps and a detachment of recruits, 250, are also on board. The regiment was conspicuous for its conduct in the Santiago campaign and volunteered to guard and nurse the yellow fever patients of General Shafter's army. This regiment is armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and possesses 350 rounds of ammunition per man.

AWARDS MADE.

By the Grand Lodge of Elks—The Prizes Given.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Elks made the following awards to-night: Mileage prizes for the largest number of members coming longest distance: First prize, \$1,000, awarded to Cincinnati lodge No. 5; second, \$1,000, to Hartford lodge No. 19; third, \$500, to Grand Forks lodge No. 7; fourth, \$250, to Denver lodge No. 17; fifth, \$100, to Toledo lodge No. 53; sixth, \$100, to Allegheny lodge No. 233. Grand parade prizes awarded for general appearance, most unique costume and largest number of men in line: First prize, \$1,000, to Cincinnati lodge No. 5; second, \$500, to Toledo lodge No. 53; third, \$250, to Louisville lodge No. 8; fourth, \$100, to Terre Haute lodge No. 56; fifth, \$100, to Denver lodge No. 17. Most unique display in parade: First, \$500, to Dayton lodge No. 148; second, \$250, to Louisville lodge No. 8; third, \$100, to Terre Haute lodge No. 56; fourth, \$50, to Allegheny lodge No. 233.

For the New French Ministry—The Cranky Frenchmen Seem to Want a Political Cataclysm.

PARIS, June 23.—The new cabinet ministers took possession of their offices to-day.

The prefect of police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the day, and it is asserted he handed the latter his resignation.

The conservative republicans have held a meeting under the presidency of M. Melme. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed. One faction decided to oppose the new cabinet, owing to the presence of M. Millerand in the ministry. The socialists are also at variance regarding the entry of General, the Marquis de Galliffet, into the cabinet, and a portion of that party has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "Revolutionary Socialists."

The first cabinet council of the new ministry was held at the Elysee Palace to-night, President Loubet presiding. At this meeting the general lines of a declaration to be made by the government Monday were decided upon. A ministerial statement will be drafted at a council to be held Sunday.

At the instance of General, the Marquis de Galliffet, the minister of war the council decided upon the transfer of

CLEVELAND STRIKERS CONCEDE

Some Points in Proposition Offered by the Company—Mutuals Agreed on.

BOTH SIDES ARE RESTING,

And the Final Decision Will be Reached This Morning.

Mayor Farley's Action.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—The

strike among the employees of the Big Consolidated Street Railway is in a fair way to be settled at a meeting of the council peace committee to-morrow morning.

On Thursday the officers of the Big Consolidated issued what they styled their ultimatum. It was to the effect that the company was willing to take back all but 100 men, which would mean that 50 per cent of the striking employees would be reinstated. In the matter of other grievances the company made no changes, but its concessions have recently been agreeable to the strikers.

The strikers Thursday night refused to accept the proposition of the company, saying the union men would not submit to work with the non-union men.

To-day the peace committee of the city council issued a call for a meeting of the strikers which was held at Arch hall, in which an effort was made to induce the men to agree to the last proposal of the company. The result of the meeting was that a statement was framed by the strikers which, they said, was their ultimatum. The statement practically agreed to the proposition of the company. They agreed to allow the company to retain 100 of its present employees, and put in a clause which said that hereafter in case of any difficulty between the company and the employees that the latter should have the right to appoint a committee which would discuss the grievances. This is not contrary to the stand taken by the company, which has agreed at all times, that all matters pertaining to the employees would be discussed with them.

The strikers asked primarily for the recognition of the union. The council committee, however, persuaded them that it was to their benefit to submit, and they have practically agreed to do so. The final decision will be reached at a meeting to be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This time has been asked by both sides in order that both may be sure there is no trick hidden in the statement of either side.

A STORMY MEETING

In Which Counsel for the Strikers were Denounced—Mayor Farley at the End of his Patience.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—At a stormy meeting of the "peace committee" of the city council this afternoon, Messrs. Reynolds and Carpenter, counsel for the strikers, were bitterly denounced for not urging the men to accept the terms agreed upon yesterday.

President Everett, of the railway company, announced at noon that he would give the men until 5 o'clock this afternoon to accept the conditions laid down yesterday, namely the reinstatement of 50 per cent of the strikers and the placing of rest on a waiting list. Strike leaders have asked him to extend the time a few hours, as a meeting of the men has been called for that hour.

Mayor Farley held a conference with half a dozen officers of the military organizations of Cleveland with a view of obtaining from them a statement of their respective commands, in case it was deemed wise to call upon Governor Bennett for a detail of militia to meet the present conditions.

Among those present were Captains Zimmerman and Beardsley, of the Fifth regiment; Captain Scotland, of Troop A, and Lieutenant Gibson, of the Naval Reserves.

The mayor says he does not propose to waste any time in theorizing on the situation. He has determined that the time has come when decisive action must be taken, and he will not permit any more rioting on the streets of the city. If the strikers do not accept the conditions in the state will prevent it.

He and Police Director Barrett have agreed upon a plan of action and no time will be lost in bringing a sufficient force on the ground to prevent any further outbreaks. Both the mayor and the militia officers refuse to discuss the conference, but it is known that the local constabulary have been warned to be in readiness.

TROUBLE AHEAD

For the New French Ministry—The Cranky Frenchmen Seem to Want a Political Cataclysm.

PARIS, June 23.—The new cabinet ministers took possession of their offices to-day.

The prefect of police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the day, and it is asserted he handed the latter his resignation.

The conservative republicans have held a meeting under the presidency of M. Melme. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed. One faction decided to oppose the new cabinet, owing to the presence of M. Millerand in the ministry. The socialists are also at variance regarding the entry of General, the Marquis de Galliffet, into the cabinet, and a portion of that party has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "Revolutionary Socialists."

The first cabinet council of the new ministry was held at the Elysee Palace to-night, President Loubet presiding. At this meeting the general lines of a declaration to be made by the government Monday were decided upon. A ministerial statement will be drafted at a council to be held Sunday.

At the instance of General, the Marquis de Galliffet, the minister of war the council decided upon the transfer of

OUR GOLD IS NEEDED BY EUROPE.

Cannot Get its Own Owing to Disturbances, and Must Borrow From us.

OUR FINANCES SATISFACTORY.

A Turn for the Better in our Great

Staples—The Continued Demand for Iron.

NEW YORK, June 23.—R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: The outgo of more gold this week, \$4,000,000, so far reported, makes it clear that Europe is in need. The French ministerial crisis has been grave and prolonged, the collapse of German speculation in industrial stocks threatens some trouble, but perhaps the South African uncertainty causes most disturbance. Whatever the cause, Europe needs money, and cannot claim its own from the west this year but must borrow. Exchange and trade balances show that this country is not called upon to pay but the money is worth more to lenders abroad than it is here.

Home Finances.

Home finances are most satisfactory. Revenue falls behind expenditures for the fiscal year less than \$100,000,000 and but for \$320,000,000 war expenses including payment for the Philippine debts and for Cuban soldiers, the revenue exclusive of that and that of the war tax exceeds ordinary expenses. Trade balances in spite of exports from New York, 19 per cent less than last year's and imports 26 per cent greater, still promise a large excess of exports for June. Nor is there any substance in the idea that large foreign sales of securities are moving gold. The best evidence attainable shows that in January and February about \$2,500,000,000 worth of securities came to this side and since February not more than \$1,000,000,000 in excess of shipments. In character, transactions have been of the trading and of the investment sort.

Stocks here have weakened but most exclusively in industrials, which foreigners do not touch, these declining 32 1/2 per share on the average this week while railroad stocks have averaged a decline of only 29 cents per share.

Earnings for the first half of June are better than for any previous month this year, 10 per cent larger than last year, and 11 1/2 per cent larger than in 1892, the granger roads gaining most largely over last year in spite of the reduced movements of grain.

The Great Staples.

In the great staples there is a turn for the better. Exports of wheat, flour, included, for the week have been 3,674,672 bushels against 3,500,650 last year and in three weeks 6,004,262 against 5,065,798 last year. Corn exports also continue large, 2,627,866 bushels against 2,574,725 last year. A sharp fall in cotton also encourages exports. These are facts which preceded orders for gold exports this week and do not result from them, but show the prospect of a larger outgo of merchandise in coming months. Wheat receipts at the west, 15,600,688 bushels for the past three weeks, against 14,457,778 last year and 14,540,549 bushels in the same week of 1897 show and extraordinary movement from the farms for the season, indicating no suspicion there of shortage. The fall of 26 in wheat and in cotton from 6.21 to 6.12 indicates that speculation based on the hope of short crops is growing weary.

The textile industries are much behind in prices though wools are now steadily rising and are 6 per cent higher than at their lowest in March. The goods are in much stronger demand and the whole has advanced from 18.01 to 18.75 cents for domestic, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., though the buying is largely speculative. In cotton goods the advance has been small and though business is excellent the demand fairly matches the supply.

Iron Production.

The great gain in volume of business might seem of questionable safety were it not greater in iron production, resulting from an actual excess of demand over supply and not from speculation. Dars are stronger by \$3 per ton at the east, though iron is \$1 per ton easier at Pittsburgh, but a difference of \$5 per ton in favor of steel makes the demand for iron larger. It is interesting that a 10,000 ton order for plates for two American liners to be built by the Cramps has gone to Chicago, eastern works being too full. Orders for finished products show no decrease in quantity, and for most lines and as for rails are quite often refused, speedily delivered being impossible.

Window Glass Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23.—The window glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, has again advanced the price of window glass. The increase ranges from five to ten per cent, and takes effect immediately. The new combination has offered a rebate to customers purchasing their entire output from September to July.

American Steel Dividend.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The American Steel and Wire Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock. No dividend will be paid on the common for the present.

Very Kind in William.

BERLIN, June 23.—Emperor William has conferred the rank of count upon the minister of foreign affairs, Von Tschirch.

Peace Conference.

Russia's Proposition of the "Arrest of Armaments"—The Arbitration Scheme Looking Somewhat More Encouraging.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—M. De Staal, president of the peace conference at a meeting of the committee to-day introduced the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of armaments and read a declaration disclaiming all intention of proposing a reduction of the armaments at present. But, he added, he was of the opinion that if a standstill could be agreed upon, a reduction would soon come of itself. All the powers, he explained, had conferred with the czar relative to the immense evils of armed peace, and he, M. De Staal, now appealed to them to devote their energies towards the arrest of the centennial increase in the cost of the armed peace, which he asserted, cost more than a tremendous war.

Colonel Glinitsky, of the Russian delegation, moved that the powers should enter into an understanding for a term of, say five years, not to increase the effective of the peace footing of their forces, with the exception of the colonial troops, and not to increase the amount of their military budgets, beyond their present figure.

The speeches and the resolution were ordered to be printed and circulated, and the discussion was adjourned until Monday.

A naval standstill resolution will be introduced later.

In spite of the refusal of Achmed Riza Bey of the Young Turk's party to fight a duel with Rechid Bey, secretary of the Turkish delegation at the peace conference, Amoghlanian an Armenian, who was openly referring to Constantinople at the meeting of the Young Turk's party has written a letter to the Vatan, denying remarks attributed to him that he was accepting the challenge which Riza Bey declined on the ground that duelling was unlawful in Holland. The incident has aroused extraordinary interest.

The first session of the arbitration commission spent the time in considering articles one and seven of the Russian proposals. All that is left now is the drafting of the regulations for the board of procedure.

The information from Germany is that Emperor William will not separate himself from the other powers in the so-called "truce" question; and that German delegates anticipate a favorable decision on that point.

The work is now so far advanced that the conference will probably take a short recess after June 28, to allow the delegates to refer to their respective governments for final instructions.

Is it a Russian Trap.

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says: "Several delegations remark that Russia's proposals regarding disarmament contain a trap, since she could increase her troops to any extent in Siberia, which is a colony. Captain Scott, of the Russian naval expert, laid upon the table a proposal similar to Col. Jilinaki's, dealing with the navy, but limiting the non-augmentation period to three years, and that these three years are enough to build an iron-clad."

Death of a Remarkable Man.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Henry Bradley Plant, president of the Plant Investment Company, control the great system of hotels and railroads on the west coast of Florida, and the line of steamers from Tampa to Havana, died suddenly to-night at his residence in this city. Mr. Plant, who was in his eightieth year, had not been in the best of health for several years, but except during a brief illness, he was actively engaged in the directions of his vast enterprises up to within a few hours of his death.

MRS. THOMPSON'S FUNERAL

Occurred Yesterday Morning From St. Matthew's P. E. Church.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Orange Free State is Preparing to Meet the Exigencies of the Occasion—Trade Suspended.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free

State, June 23.—The Volksraad, of the Orange Free State, has voted £8,570 for the increase of artillery, tents and other military supplies. A resolution was adopted directing the government to adopt the Mauser rifle as the national weapon. A proposal to vote £22,500 for ammunition was discussed, but the debate was adjourned.

Trade with Cape Town and Johannesburg is at a comparative standstill. The Germans who are in sympathy with the Transvaal are holding meetings at which they adopt resolutions requesting Germany to intercede in behalf of Pretoria.

TENSION EXTREME

In Cape Town—Business at a Standstill in That City.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Outlook says: The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill, and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The league will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, the desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities. The Orange government is urging the Transvaal to make further concessions. Many people consider that Sir Alfred Milner's franchise proposals are useless without the granting of twelve seats in the mining centers, and the right to speak English in the Volksraad. Otherwise it will be impossible to select representative men. Failing in these concessions, the Orange government will prefer a treaty providing security and judicial and educational reforms.

CELEBRATED SUIT

In Ritchie County Circuit Court in Which the Family From Whom Admiral Schley is Descended is Contested.